

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Tamiera Harris Griffin,

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

Linda Reade, et al.

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:24-cv-01671-APG-MDC

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION TO
DISMISS CASE**

The Court previously ordered the plaintiff to either pay the filing fee or file a new in forma pauperis (“IFP”) application. ECF No. 3. The Court also issued an Order to Show Cause why she had standing to bring the claims which appeared to belong to her corporate entity and not to her as an individual. *Id.* Plaintiff has not filed a new IFP application, paid the filing fee, or responded to the order to show cause—and the deadline to do so has passed. *Id.* The Court recommends that this case be dismissed.

I. Legal Standard

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

In determining whether to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the court must consider: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3)

1 the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits;
2 and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460
3 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.
4 1987)).

5 II. Analysis

6 The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the court’s
7 interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of the plaintiff’s claims. Plaintiff has chosen
8 not to comply with this Court’s Order. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in
9 favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in
10 prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—
11 the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors
12 favoring dismissal.

13 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used to
14 correct the party’s failure that brought about the Court’s need to consider dismissal. *Yourish v. Cal.*
15 *Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives before
16 the party has disobeyed a Court Order does not satisfy this factor); accord *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291
17 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases
18 that “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the Court’s Order as
19 satisfying this element[,]” i.e., like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled with the warning of
20 dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*). Courts “need not exhaust every
21 sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case but must explore possible and meaningful
22 alternatives.” *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424.

23 This Court cannot operate without collecting reasonable fees and litigation cannot progress
24 without a plaintiff’s compliance with Court Orders. The only alternative is to enter another order setting
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1 another deadline. Issuing another Order, however, will only delay the inevitable and further squander the
2 Court's finite resources. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
3 circumstances. The fifth factor favors dismissal.

4 After weighing these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they weigh in favor of dismissal.
5 Plaintiff has apparently abandoned this case. For the reasons discussed in this Order and the Court's
6 earlier Order (ECF No. 3), plaintiff's case should be dismissed.

7 IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT this case be DISMISSED.

8 Dated: November 8, 2024.

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12 Hon. Maximiliano D. Convillier III
United States Magistrate Judge

13 **NOTICE**

14 Pursuant to Local Rules IB 3-1 and IB 3-2, a party may object to orders and reports and
15 recommendations issued by the magistrate judge. Objections must be in writing and filed with the Clerk
16 of the Court within fourteen days. LR IB 3-1, 3-2. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal
17 may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified
18 time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file
19 objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues
20 waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the
21 District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch.*
22 *Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983). Pursuant to LR IA 3-1, plaintiffs must immediately file written
23 notification with the court of any change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon
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each opposing party's attorney, or upon the opposing party if the party is unrepresented by counsel.

Failure to comply with this rule may result in dismissal of the action.